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Rates.

All railroad men qualified to speak on the subject in a responsible way are SPENCER of the Southern Railway when he says: "There is no division of opinion secret or unjustly discriminatory devices and practises of whatsoever character." part of the United States to which Ori-

Mr. SPENCER, in speaking of "unjustly discriminatory" rates and devices, makes a distinction which is at once apparent to common sense. There may be discrimination in freight rates which is just, reasonable and imperatively required by the complex commercial and geographical conditions with which expert rate makers have to deal. To abolish such open and honest discrimination might paralyze the industries of cities, States and whole sections of our national territory.

This distinction between just and unjust discrimination is clearly recognized in the conclusions of the International Railway Congress, published yesterday:

" Tariffs should be based on commercial prinriples, taking into account the special conditions which bear upon the commercial value of the ser vices rendered. With the reservation that rates shall be charged without arbitrary discrimination to all shippers alike under like conditions, the makclasticity necessary to permit the development of the public and to the ratiroads themselves."

The present proposal is, as Mr. WALKER D. HINES of Louisville showed in his remarkable testimony the other day before the Senate Committee at Washington, to crystallize flexible and justly discriminatory rates into fixed Government rates which cannot be changed except by the intervention of some Government tribunal, and by this very process to increase "the temptation to depart from the published rate and the lawful rate in order to meet some overpowering and urgent commercial condition."

The Ocean Yacht Race.

Eleven yachts are to start this after-Boon in a race across the Atlantic. The course is anything the skippers please, and there will certainly be a variety of opinion. Only the finish has to be kept constantly in sight. The burning question will be how to find the shortest and quickest route from Sandy Hook lightship to the Lizard.

Some captains will speed away to the northward, braving ice and fog and the tic and Home fleets will usually be abironbound coast of Newfoundland in sent in distant seas, and for immediate their search for the shortest great circle track. Others will point their prows to the east till the fiftieth meridian is past and then begin to make northing. All of them will hope to discover that part of the Atlantic in which fresh winds with west in them will prevail.

Some will count on winning by finesse in navigation, and these will sit up of nights to shock the silent stars with the equally silent sextant. Others will trust in continual driving of their craft, and these will stay on deck in the night watches to get a pull on a sheet here or a halvard there. The "lime juicers" who handle the square riggers will keep their weather eyes on braces and lifts. buntlines and clewlines, and will carry yacht talk into the vocabulary of the Liverpool packet.

"The race is not to the swift alone, but to the vigilant, the active, the brave." Despite the wisdom of the betting fraternity and utterances of old yachtsmen, it will be any one's race till the finish is reached, and the victory may be snatched from the smartest craft in the fleet by a crafty skipper.

The Activities of Mr. Wu.

United States that he hoped his knowlmuch indigestion of public dinners and an effectual job.

New York had a communication from the | therefore, as a bogy, and asserted that | the standard of religious faith of prac-Minister at Washington, asking them to the 'inviolate island' had never been tically all the so-called 'evangelical' enter a general commercial association successfully invaded since the Norman for the correction of injustice in inter- | Conquest. national commercial relations." Its It remains to be seen whether the head, the Chinese were informed, was to British people will sanction Mr. BAL- Assembly has relatively small imporbe Wu Ting-Fang. A request from the Pour's naval program. His oppo- tance. Even in the Church for which it empire is a command, and the association | nents will point out that if one of is to legislate it is not much talked about, is getting together. So are branches in | England's neighbors secretly contem- though questions which would once have San Francisco, Portland, Ore., and other plated placing an army cr. her shores, aroused violent controversy will come cities where there are large Chinese it would take measures to have in its up for discussion and decision. The

of Commerce-Chinese, not English- portation. It will be recalled that Na- the most prominent of the presbyteries heads a list of commercial bodies which POLEON got together in Boulogne and asks that the ancient standard be set boycott American goods "until the adjacent harbors a flotilla large enough aside wholly as antiquated and cruel in United States concedes some relief in the to land 100,000 men in England, provided the terribly logical statement of Calvinmatter of exclusion." It expects help he could be assured of commanding the istic doctrine, and a loose and very genand cooperation from Chinese within the | Channel for forty-eight hours. Now it | eral brief statement, adopted two years United States. There is where Wu's new might well happen, if the new program ago as an explanation, but not a creed, American association gets into the game. is carried out, that a week might elapse be substituted for it. The Chinese do all things by societies, before the six battleships retained in Another matter which will come to and boycotting is a native game which home waters could be reenforced by ves- the front will be the color line. It will they had learned to perfection 3,000 years | sels of a like formidable character, for | come up incidentally to the discussion of before SAM PARKS flourished in Man- the strategic center of the British Empire union with the branch of the Presbyhattan. The merchant of an interior would be Malta, and it might chance that terian family known as the Cumberland town may not know why he is ordered the greater part of England's battleships | Presbyterian Church, a Southern orto refuse American goods. He does would be still more distant from home at ganization more especially. Such union

savs goes. Possibly Mr. Wu is working the diplomatic game of asking for a dollar in order to compromise on a dime. Intelligent American Chinese complain not so much that the exclusion laws are too strict as that they are too strictly applied. They feel, perhaps with some reason, that when in doubt the officials of American ports always decide against the Chinese. On the Pacific Coast, through which most Orientals enter this country, Chinese labor is still a fetich. In order to get himself unpopular, an official has only to seem to be favoring Chinamen. Even Federal officials have been seen holding their ears close to the soil of their appointment.

The Hon. WU TING-FANG'S quiet Chinese sense of humor, savored and sea-Just Discrimination in Railway soned with the uproarious American after dinner joke, must glow when he ponders on the poetic justice of his counter-stroke. The Pacific Coast bethe subject in a responsible way are gan the agitation for exclusion; the can State convention of Onio. Pacific Coast has protested for twenty years against loosening the smallest as to the desirability of stopping all peg in the bars. Here is where China a comfortable plurality of 113,812. Last gets back at the Pacific Coast, the one

ental trade is just now vital.

The New Policy of the British Navy. Speaking in the House of Commons on May 11, as Chairman of the Committee of Defence of the Admiralty, Mr. BALFOUR announced that hereafter the British fleet and army would be concentrated at they would be distributed as necessity British Premier was calculated to excite so much attention on the European Continent, for it was tantamount to a declaration that no invasion of England need be dreaded, but that British India constitutes the vulnerable part of King ED-WARD's dominions.

It is manifestly a complete change of objective that is contemplated. Heretofore the fundamental aim of the Admiralty and the War Office has been to safeguard England, the core of the empire; ing of rates should as far as possible have all the and the problem which has taxed the ingenuity of naval and military stratethe traffic and to produce the greatest results to gists has been to reconcile this primary purpose with the precautions needed to protect Britain's globe encircling possessions. If the principle was propounded that Britain's navy must always be at least equal to the combined fleets of the two next greatest naval Powers, it was because Ministers took for granted that they must always keep in English waters, or within easy distance thereof, a force able to command the British Channel and the North Sea to shield England from invasion.

In pursuance of this principle, the British navy, exclusive of reserves and of squadrons maintained in the Indian Ocean and in the Pacific, was until recently divided into the so-called "Home fleet, " the "Channel fleet," the "Mediterranean fleet" and the "Atlantic fleet. Moreover, the Mediterranean fleet was more often stationed at Gibraltar than at Malta. Henceforth, however, the protection of outlying possessions having been accepted as the main object of the navy, the Admiralty will proceed on the assumption that what have heretofore been known as the Mediterranean. Atlanservice in the North Sea and British Chanthe backbone of a naval force, we must | religious movements. recognize that should the new program be carried out England might find her- meeting of the American Bible Society self outmatched at a given moment in | took place in New York last Thursday the British Channel or North Sea by either France or Germany, and unquestionably would be by a combination of this is the greatest of all the Protestant two great naval Powers. Hitherto the agencies of evangelism. It sent out assumption has been that such a loss of last year nearly two millions of Bibles preponderance should be averted at all or parts of the Scriptures, and since its hazards, lest it should be immediately foundation their number has been more

England. of regular soldiers maintained in England might be small, and the volunteers and militia possessing some knowledge | merely, and a large audience listened land with less than 70,000 men, and that | ing of the American Bible League, to be Wr Ting-Pang said before he left the even for such a body the capture of held in a Fifth avenue church; but the London would be a forlorn hope. Mr. very fact that it has become necessary edge of this country, acquired through | Balfour pointed out that even in the | to organize a league for the defense of case of France, England's nearest neigh- the Bible as final supernatural authority much weariness of teas, might be turned bor, the transportation of 70,000 men is of portentous significance. to the advantage of the empire. He | could not be effected in less than fortywent back to China to take an unofficial eight hours, and would require at least Assembly will open its one hundred and job as head of all the Chinese Chambers 210,000 tons of shipping. The largest seventeenth meeting at Winona Lake of Commerce. In that position he has number of tops that were in the Channel in Indiana. This is the supreme ecclesireally more influence on Oriental trade and Atlantic ports of France last year than the Minister of Commerce himself. | was 100,000 tons, which would have been He has picked out a soft spot in the nation | inadequate to the transport of even which bored him through a thousand 35,000 men. What is true of France, he of Dr. BRIGGS, the heretic of the "higher dinners and five hundred teas, and landed argued, is even more true of Germany, criticism" of the Bible, was under dis-Last month the Chinese merchants of invasion of Great Britain he dismissed, revising the Westminster Confession,

not have to know. What his association the time when they were imperatively needed. The temporary absence of most of them in the Indian Ocean or the Pacific would leave the British people a prey to harrowing anxiety, if simultaneously a portentous concentration of transports were observed to be taking place in German harbors. Who knows, it would be said, but that Lord ROBERTS miscalculated when he declared that 70,000 picked soldiers would have no chance of reaching London? Then again, if Germany, through a great preponderance of battleships, should be able to command the British Channel for a week or more. she might be able to land double that number of troops in England.

The truth is that for the current boast BALFOUR allowed himself to repeat, there is no historical basis.

With the Ohio Republicans.

Governor MYRON T. HERRICK is slated for renomination by the Republi-1903 he beat Tom L. Johnson, Democratic nominee for Governor, by year President ROOSEVELT carried the McKinley had a plurality of 69,036. Of the success of the Republican ticket this | and labored for." fall there is no reasonable doubt. The principal interest in the campaign will hinge on the platform adopted by the Republican convention.

On the tariff Ohio is a stand-pat State. The late Senator HANNA was the chief the center of the empire, from which of the stand-patters, and the organization of which he was the head is still arose. It is long since any utterance of a dominant in the party. It is unlikely that any general or radical changes in the Dingley law will be demanded or suggested by the Ohio statesmen, Tariff revision by protection's friends is about as far as the convention will want to go, unless Mr. TAFT obtains the insertion of a plank to help promote free trade

with the Philippine Islands. The question of Government regulation of railroad rates must be faced by the convention. President ROOSEVELT made it a political issue in his message to Congress. In his opinion the voters are eager for an extension of the Federal authority over this department of industry, and the utterances of the various State conventions-of which Ohio's will be the most important-on the subject will show to a certain extent how pearly correct his judgment is. The internal politics of the State complicates the question to a degree, for neither Senator FORAKER nor Senator DICK desires to incur the displeasure of the President while their struggle for supremacy is in

With two possibilities for the nomination for the Presidency among them, a brand new political problem to work out, and two opposing factions of their party seeking constantly for the advantage. the Republicans of Ohio will have an interesting convention, to whose deliberations the whole country will pay the compliment of close attention. It is a fact, however, that the Hon. CHARLES HENRY DICK does not fit the large square shoes of the Hon. MARCUS A. HANNA with any degree of exactness, and wabbles a good deal when he attempts to walk in them.

ries.

This is the season of the anniversanel will resign itself to relying on six ries of great religious organizations for battleships and six first-class cruisers, to Christian propagandism. In days gone by the gold standard, with the franc as the which might without much delay be these "May anniversaries" were a chief added the reserve, comprising twelve feature of interest, but now they pass has obtained the sole right to issue bank cruisers, twenty-four torpedo-boat de- without attracting attention outside of notes, payable in the islands and at Copenstroyers and ninety-five torpedo boats. the relatively small number of people hagen in gold at par. If we admit that battleships constitute now directly engaged in the various

For example, the eighty-ninth annual and was only casually referred to in the newspaper reports; yet in many respects followed by a successful invasion of than seventy-six millions. The evening before, however, at the Fpiscopal Church Mr. Balfour denied that there was Congress, in session in Brooklyn, three any ground for the assumption. He ac- of the four clergymen who took part in cepted as authoritative the opinion of a discussion of the Bible were outspoken Lord Roberts that although the number | in their criticism of the Scriptures, in rejecting their infallibility, in treating them as practically human documents of arms might be relatively unorganized. with profound interest. The other side it would be impracticable to invade Eng- is to be presented to-morrow at a meet-

On Thursday the Presbyterian General astical court of Presbyterianism, and formerly its gatherings were of national interest. In the period when the case which is further away. The fear of an cussion, and afterward the question of denominations, its sessions aroused the attention of the whole of the Protestant world. Now a meeting of the General ports at a given moment the volume of whole question of the revision of the Following this the Shanghai Chamber | tonnage needed for the task of trans- | Confession will be reopened. One of

with the Northern Presbyterian body whose General Assembly meets at Winona Lake on Thursday is favored as a step toward the complete effacement of the present abnormal sections! line between Presbyterians of the North and of the South. But how about the colored brother? The scheme of union with the Cumberland division provides for the organization of separate presbyteries for the negroes. It is a sore point for some of the Northern Presbyterians, but the Southern branches insist on it, as a matter of course, and so strongly that relatively their desire for the proposed union is lukewarm. It is the great bar generally to religious unity between North and South. Can the of England's inviolability, which Mr. negro be kept apart by the Churches without a violation of a principle of Christianity, which knows no distinction of races, but only immortal souls? There is the stumbling block.

It seems likely, however, that the plan of union with the Cumberland Presbyterians will go through the General Assembly so strong is the Northern sentiment, expressed, for example, by the New York Presbytery in an overture. favoring the union and reunion of all State by 255,421. Four years before the members of the Presbyterian family as a "goal to be hoped for, prayed for

As we have remarked, however, not even knowledge that questions so pivotal in doctrine and practise are to come up for decision arouses very much interest in the coming General Assembly.

Speaking of the traffic in 1903 of the three ocean steamship lines receiving subsidies from the German Government, United States Consul-General GUENTHER of Frankfort, Germany, says they carried and earned as follows:

East Asiatic line. 19.195 25,496,000 ₩7.551.000 45,120 The values of the precious metals and

bullion carried are not included. The Consul-General further says: "The bulk of the merchandise carried outward was German, and the freights on the home tripe were to a large part destined for Germany."

How many years longer before a foreign Consul, resident in the United States, will be able to make a similar report regarding American ocean steamship lines doing business for all the world?

The eleven yachtsmen who have entered their boats in the race across the Atlantic for the German Emperor's prizes have shown that they are sportsmen in the strictest sense of the word. It has cost from \$20,000 to \$40,000 to fit out each boat, the expense varying according to the size. They will brave the dangers of the Atlantic and battle for days and nights to capture a cup worth \$5,000. There will be just as much glory for the losing boat as for the winner, after such a contest. Yachting is a sport indulged in for sport's sake and not for gambling.

Not only did Denmark refuse to sell us the Danish West Indies, but she is moving toward the development of those islands. For this purpose the National Bank of the Danish West Indies has just been established by royal charter. The capital of the bank is \$965,000, of which one-fourth has been paid in. For the remaining three-fourths debentures have been issued by the shareholders-the four principal banks of Copenhagen. The debentures, deposited with The Season of Religious Anniversa- the Danish Ministry of Finance, are payable on demand. The bank began operations Jan. 1 last. The head office is at St. Thomas, with two branches on the island of St. Croix. A new currency, based upon unit, has been introduced. The new bank

In Massachusetts Democrats control the State government.-New York Tribune.

The Democratic General Court and the Democratic Governor's Council have exiled HENRY CABOT LODGE, repudiated the Golden Codfish, and closed Harvard University. Governor Douglas is working in perfect harmony with Mayor Collins of Boston, whose machine adherents are particularly pleased with the Governor's selections for office. No such Democratic control of the Old Bay State's government has ever been experienced in the Commonwealth before.

THE LAW'S DELAYS. Opportunity for Legislative Relief at the

Extra Session. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Both the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association were unanimously behind the proposed so-called Law's Delay bills, which failed of passage in the Legislature of 1905. Some of the influences which killed these bills have been commented on in THE Sun. The fact remains that whether it prove to be good politics or bad politics, there is an opportunity for retrieving the lost ground and of yet affording to the New York commercial interests the relief which these bills are designed to afford, by causing them to be included in the matters to be passed upon by the Legislature when convened in special session to take up the Hooker case.

It is politically most unwise for the Republican party to allow even a suspicion to arise that any question of the political complexion of the possible appointees operated to prevent the passage of these bills. It is current gossip that the Appellate Division may be so changed in its membership after the first of January as to warrant the expectation that if the ap-pointments be made after that date they will be more acceptable to the party now in con-trol. This idea, it seems to me, is unwarranted. The measures are of such far-reaching import-ance that the Judges constituting that Court,

The measures are of such far-reaching importance that the Judges constituting that Court, now or next year, can have no other purpose in mind than to select persons by whom the plan will have a conscientious and thorough trial, and that they will select men who will be competent to accomplish this end without regard to their politics or any considerations other than those of professional experience and ability.

On the other hand Tammany Hall, whose wotes defeated the measures in the Assembly, made a grave mistake in not supporting these measures, and so demonstrating to the New York public that it was determined to secure this great reform for the city.

A measure of this kind is not one that ought to be made a party measure. Nevertheless it was, from the point of view of the game of politics, an error of judgment on the part of our city leaders that they did not ask that this be done. The administration of justice and the selection of those elected to administer justice should be put upon a non-partizing ground in matters of this sort, as much as is the renomination of a man, whatever his politics, who has served with ability and acceptability an elective term as a judicial officer.

New York, May 13.

NEW YORK, MAY 15. Two Hands. Her slender fingers taper. Her hand is illy white

This other hand is knotted By toll of patient years; My heart it oft has gladdened It did not rock my cradie, Ah, no, it ien't that; It is the hand belongin

PLATT AMENDMENT TANGLES.

WASHINGTON, May 15 .- The framers of the Platt Amendment had no other purpose in drafting that famous instrument than that of a careful protection of both Cuban and American interests. Yet in its operation some of the clauses of the measure exercise an unfortunate influence, and create conditions not foreseen at the time of its formulation.

This is notably the case in regard to the effect of Article IV., which declares "that all of the acts of the United States in Cuba during its military occupation thereof are ratified and validated, and all lawful rights acquired thereunder shall be maintained and protected.

The force of this provision rests on an assumption that all of the acts of the official sity to the crowded inhabitants of Manhatrepresentatives of the United States in Cuba were wise in their nature and lawful in their construction. From time to time questions arise out of those acts which operate to Cuba's serious disadvantage, and in the consideration and determination of which Cuba's bands are tied by the purth article of the Amendment.

Prominent among these may be cited the infamous system of the game of Jai Alai, which the present President of the Cuban Senate denounced as a "social cancer," and which is generally recognized as an offense and a danger to the community. Efforts to establish the institution in this country have failed because American authorities would not tolerate it. Yet Gen. Wood per mitted its establishment in Cuba, in violation of the Foraker law, and Cuba's efforts to rid herself of the evil have been defeated by the claim that a property right had been acquired under an American act, and that the right was secured by the Platt Amend-

A considerable list of similar instances important and trivial, might be presented. Two have made their appearance within the last few days. One led to a communication from Washington to Cuba in reference to the sewering and paving of the city of Havana. This was not sent because the State Department felt that an up to date sewer system was imperative for the preservation of the health of the Cubans directly, and indirectly for the protection of our Gulf cities against the ravages of yellow fever. With the sole exception of one doubtful case, there has been no fever in Cuba for four years, and any recurrence of the disease as an epidemic there is exceedingly improbable.

The call upon Cuba to proceed with the work of sanitation, which might have been but was not inaugurated by Gen. Wood, is undoubtedly instigated by a group of operators who hold a contract awarded them by Gen. Wood. It is assumed that this contract constitutes a "lawful right acquired" under an American act, and is therefore secured to the contractors by the provisions of the Platt Amendment. It may have been lawfully acquired, but those who were in contact with the proceedings of the year 1901 will readily recall the scandals which were current in connection with the sewering and paving contract. Those who are familiar with the Spanish law of contracts will wonder how a municipal contract involving \$10,500,000 was lawfully advertised and awarded before provision was made for its payment.

The first act of the Government of Interrention in Cuba established the laws prevailing prior to the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty, subject to such modifications and changes as might be found necessary in the interest of good government. Were there no Platt Amendment, Cuba would long since have rid herself of the pernicious Jai Alai which ruins Cubans and blots the city with an institution which New York has rejected, although it may be they highly entertaining to American visitors. A recent private letter from Pavana says that if the game and its attendant gambling ho are not run on straighter lines the public may rise up and tear it to pieces. But the wners would be protected by the Platt Amendment as the holders of a "lawful right acquired "under the act of Gen. Wood. Were there no Platt Amendment, there would certainly be a careful review, by Cuban au-

certainly be a careful review, by Cuban authority, of the steps and processes which led up to the award of the sewering and paving contract held by those who seek to carry it out under the wings of that instrument.

The latest case to appear comes in the form of a complaint by an American company which established an express business in the island and between the United States and Cuba. The company was organized by the Hon. Edward C. O'Brien, recently appointed as Minister to Uruguay. Political influence enabled this distinguished gentleman to obtain certain conveniences. One of these was the right to expedite business by withdrawing goods in bond from the Cuban custom house. Theoretically, this gave the company a lawful right acquired under an American act. A recent ruling of the insular Collector of Customs revokes the privilege, and the company washe to of the insular Collector of Customs revokes the privilege, and the company rushes to the shelter of the all protecting Platt Amendment.

No attack is here intended on that instrument. Whether it was right, as claimed by many, or wrong, as declared by others, it stands as a fact, a law in two nations. But the point is raised whether in all justice there should not be some review of 'the acts of the United States in Cuba during its military occupation thereof," for the determination, in general, of the proper scope of the instrument. In the operation of a law for the conservation of individual law for the conservation of individual check rein can inflet considerable pain in head and rights there should be no place for the neck if kept in use for too long without intervals of perpetuation of national wrongs. Nor is the Platt Amendment properly used when it interferes with Cuba's exercise of power to control and regulate the routine processes of republican government. It was not so intended, and should not be so im-

So long as the work is done, and adequately done, the city of Havana, and not Gen. Wood, should say by whom and in what manner her streets shall be sewered and paved. Cuba, and not the United States should determine the rules and regulations of her custom houses. Her church property question was not rightly for American determination, and the Platt Amendment is wrongly applied when it saddles upon her such an institution as the Jai Alai ir-

revocably. There have already been proposals in Cuba's Congress for a review of some of the acts of the United States, and sooner or later an issue will arise which will make such a review necessary, in American as well as in Cuban interest. Fairness and justice to both would suggest the desirapility of a Cuban-American commission for the determination of the scope of Article IV. of the Plate Amendment. In a fort night at most such a commission should evolve a principle of action, and formulate a rule of Ouban procedure which might well serve to avert international friction.

Why Indians Stacke.

From the Chepenne Sun.

An Indian chief, in an unimpassioned effort to tell something of Indian peculiarities, said: "Indian genet smoker. Smokin' great help to lazi-

The Case Reversed. First Fish-Isn't Troutley something of a liar? Second Fish-Yes; he has been boasting that and pound then get eway from him.

A REMARKABLE SUGGESTION.

Grand Parkway Through the Center of Manhattan at the Cost of Central Park. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have

een interested in your discussion proposed changes in Central Park and in Mr. B. Roosevelt's letter, published this morning. He well says: "There are people whose ninds do not run above the cry the park precisely as it is, as if it were something sacred." "They forget that the park was made for the people, and not the people for the park; that times have changed and will change still more, as the city is growing faster than ever before." You say: "The lesson of all this is that Central Park, described by Mr. Roosevelt contemptuously as a wilderness slapped down in the middle of the city, cutting off the East Side from the West Side, will become more and more a necestan as a breathing space and an abode of

natural beauty."

It seems to me this is a matter upon which there may well be a difference of opinion. I, for one, think you are wrong in condemning Mr. Roosevelt. It is true the area of the park is needed as a breathing place for the crowded inhabitants of Manhattan, and that as time goes on it will be needed more and more. It is true that its area ought to be increased rather than diminished. But I maintain that this area might be much better disposed than at present, that it might be disposed in a way to overcome the perfectly reasonsame time enhance the benefits which it affords to the people, and that this might be done at comparatively little expense.

Is it not undoubtedly true that if the city were to be laid out de novo no competent person would dream of cutting out the two central avenues on this parrow island, or of eparating the East and West sides by a practically impassable barrier? And is it not also true that a grand central avenue such as the shape of the island demands would form

tically impassable barrier? And is it not also true that a grand central avenue such as the shape of the island demands would form the principal feature of any reasonable plan for Manhattan?

In the August number of Scribner's Magarine I suggested that the east and west sides of Central Park be sold and the proceeds applied to the purchase of a strip extending from thristopher airect to the liarlem River, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, as a great central parkway, and that the lower end of this parkway be opened up to Broadway by the extending and widening of Varick, street. This suggestion at the time it was published was commented on generally as a wild dream of extravagence, utterly impracticable, and not worthy of a moment's consideration. Many admitted that if there could be a grand parkway on the order of the Champs Elysees, such as I proposed, one thousand feet wide and ten miles long, through the center of the city, it would be a most desirable thing to have, but that its cost would be prohibitive. One paper said I had prudently asslected to give figures. I thought that the unimproved land of the east and west sides of the park or all that part of it not lying between the , clongation of Sixth and Seventh avenues, would be worth as much as the real estate, with the improvements thereon, lying between Sixth and Seventh avenues from the the Harlem River, and from Fity-ninth street south to Christopher street.

I have taken the trouble to add up the assessed valuation of the region affected, as published in the City Record. I find that the assessed valuation of the region affected, as published in the City Record. I find the the assessed value of all the real estate, with improvements thereon, lying between Sixth and Seventh avenues from the park south to Christopher street is \$170,254,700—making the total value of that part of the strip between Sixth and Seventh avenues which the city does not already own \$229,188,700.

To arrive at an estimate of the value of the unimproved real estate, within the are

value of all the area which I prepose to take, including the buildings thereon.

While these figures may not be conclusive, they show that the change which I propose could be made at practically little expense when its magnitude is considered.

As to the benefit of the change, I do not see of any desired width. The East and west of any desired width. The East and west sides of the city would no longer be inconveniently separated, and a vast area for the best wind of private residences opened up. The park lands would be extended through out practically the entire residential length out practically the entire residence of the change will be made accommand. out practically the entire residential length of the island, so that all the population could

Expert Condemnation of High Checking. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Allow me to support most heartily Mr. Williams's letter in your Sunday edition regarding the abuse of check reins Such things would not be possible if those of us who use horses could realize the torture of having the head held in a position which nature never in-tended, and which art does not require.

tended, and which art does not require.

It is on this ground that the bearing rein is condemned in the exceedingly able article on horses, unquestionably written by no mean expert, in the Encyclopedia Britannica. The abuse is condemned, with some qualifications, in the Badminton book

on "Riding and Driving."

I am inclined to think (though on this point we cannot dogmatize) that even a moderately tight relief. Are Americans more unfeeling or more timorous than other men! We do not, I think, regard Scotchmen as particularly rash or daring, but I have observed that whereas the check rein is the rule here, it is the exception in Scotland.

It is rather rare to see one there, and ladies, even when not accompanied by grooms, drive formidable looking borses without check reins-s much more convincing proof of skill than the artificial mastery by check reins so continually seen in Cen-NEW YORK, May 18.

Rojestvensky's Game.

Hone Long. May 18.—Seventeen warships were sighted twelve miles off the Three Kings on Wednes. day evening .- Cable despatch.

Quoth bold Admiral Rojestvensky. Presto! Here we are againsky et you can't guess where we've beensky. And no more can I, for one: But there's one place that I knowsky Where we certainly did gosky. For I saw it in THE SUN.

"With our cigarettes and boozesky. Salled we through the vasty cozesky. Till we didn't know what the deucesky Were our longitude and lat But bot in all the swashaky And the damp, unpleasant washsky Did we find a spot, by goshsky

Where the Japanese were at "And did Admiral Niebogatoff Sall to any place you th If he did you rake the pot off And you're way shead of me But through currents, tides and weather Came we finally together.

But if there are Japanesesky (They should spell it with a sneesesky) In this Indo-China seasky, Por we have in sight Three Kingsky. To draw to just the thingsky nd we'll best them out, by fingsky. Though we never fire a saps!"

And we really don't know whether

There are Japa in this here sea

PARSON WILLING TO BE JAILED. The Rev. F. B. Meyer of London Talks of the Education Act.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer, one of the best known Nonconformist clergymen in England, and pastor of Christ Baptist chapel, London, told the Methodist preachers something yesterday about the workings of the Education act in England. The occasion was a special meeting in the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh avenue near Fourteenth street.

"We are just now rejoicing," said Mr. Meyer, "in a great weight of persecution, Rejoicing. I say, and I mean it. It would be a fine thing for your churches over here if they could undergo what we have undergone. We are growing under it, thank God, as Israel grew under the Egyptian voke. Egypt in the case of the Education movement is represented by the conservative element in English politics.

"Do not forget that you are being addressed by a prospective convict. I may be time thrust into prison within a very short after my return to London. But I will be so thrust, and I will remain in fail so long as it be necessary rather than contribute one nickel, as you would say, toward priestly teaching in the elementary schools. [Applause.]
With the expectation that I may soon

be imprisened for non-payment of my Education rates I am learning how to use a scrub brush and how to brighten tins. The fight against the intolerable yoke of priesthood rages even fiercer in the country districts than in the larger towns. It takes a real man, a converted man, to stand up against the persecution in the rural dis-tricts." Even Roberts, the Welsh evangelist, Mr

Meyer said, is "a pure, holy soul." He is not at all deserving of the criticism that has been showered upon him, the speaker

"We need more conviction in our converts," the speaker concluded. "I some-times think we are letting them into the Kingdom of Heaven too easy. Some mor-tal agony is necessary. Souls are not going to be born without some travail.

WILL OF MRS. EDWARD KING. Sum of \$100,000 for a Chapel at Cathedral

of St. John the Divine-Other Bequests. NEWPORT, R. I., May 15 .- The will of Mrs. Edward King of New York, who died in that city ten days ago, was offered for probate this morning. The Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, received \$5,000, and there is provision for a bequest of \$100,000 for a chapel in connection with the church in memory of her daughter, Mary LeRoy King, if not built during her lifetime. The sum of \$2,000 is left to the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, and \$2,000 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, of London. Other

Gospel in Foreign Parts, of London. Other bequests are \$2,000 to Trinity Church, Newport; \$1,000 to Emmanuel Church, Newport; \$1,000 to Berkeley Memorial Chapel of Middletown, R. L., and \$1,000 to Redwood Library, Newport.

A fund of \$50,000 is established for the education of her grandchildren at Oxford or Cambridge. The residue of the estate is divided into three parts, one to go to her son George Gordon King, another to her daughter, Mrs. Louis B. McCagg and the other to her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Edith Rhinelander King, and her children; she Rhinelander King, and her children; she also receives the sum of \$100,000.

JOHN PAUL JONES'S REMAINS. The Transfer From Paris to an American

Warship Not to Be Made on July 4. WASHINGTON, May 15 .- At the suggestions of officers of the Navy Department Acting Secretary of State Loomis will cable Ambassador Porter at Paris that the ceremonies attending the transfer of the remains of John Paul Jones from Paris to an American warship will take place during the week of July 4, instead of on that day, they show that the change which I propose could be made at practicelly little expense when its magnitude is considered.

As to the benefit of the change, I do not see how there can be any difference of opinion. The park lands would not be reduced in area; neither would the habitable area of the town. Besides the grand avenua that I propose, the two contral avenues would be carried through, of any desired width. The East and West iddeed the city would no larger he income.

with the President," he continued, "and I could not afford to displease them by promising Mr. Roosevelt my backing, I will wait until they are not around. I don't think it will do for Vice-President Fair-banks to know how often Shaw and Foraker go to see the President."

TO G. WASHINGTON.

Bouquet of Lilles Sent Down to "That Man Outside" the Sub-Treasury. Wall Street folks stopped and looked yesterday at a bunch of St. Joseph lilies

with a tiny American flag in the center lying at the foot of the Washington statue at the Sub-Treasury. Attached to the bouquet was an ordinary baggage tag, on which was written: "To G. Washington."

On the tag also was the name of a Columbus avenue florist. At his store it was said that a man who didn't leave his name had ordered the lilies sent down. doorman of the Sub-Treasury says a came to him early yesterday morning 'Is that man outside Mr. Washington?"

COULDN'T GET A BEAR SKIN.

The President Tells Representative Babecok There Aren't Enough to Go Around.

Washington, May 15 .- Representative Babcock of Wisconsin called at the White House this morning.

"I asked the President to give me one of those bear skins," said Mr. Babcock, "but he said he had had such a great number of requests for them that there weren't enough to go around. So he wouldn't give me one ' Mr. Babcock is about to join the other members of the joint Senate and House committee appointed to attend the opening of the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Oregon. The party has decided to go west over the Canadian Pacific, reaching go west over the Canadian racing Portland by way of Vancouver and Scattle

PANAMA RAILWAY MEETING The Board of Directors Will Meet in This City To-day.

WASHINGTON, May 15 .- The board of directors of the Panama Railway Company will meet in New York to-morrow and wa probably reach some definite conclusion processly reach some definite concression concerning the rates which will be charged for transportation of freight across the Isthmus. The question has been the subject of much discussion and investigation here. The rates, which have been excessive, will be reduced.

Gov. Magoon and Chief Engineer Wallace will sail on Wednesday for the Isthmus. It is possible that Chairman Shonts will go at the same time.